SCOTICISMS,

ARRANGED IN

ALPHABETICAL ORDER,

DESIGNED TO

CORRECT IMPROPRIETIES

OF

SPEECH AND *WRITING.*

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SCOTICISMS, &c.

A.

The *abbacy* of Melroſe.—The abbey. Abbacy in Eng. denotes the rights or powers of an abbot.

The *Aberdeen's* Journal.—The Aberdeen Journal. In this connection *Aberdeen* is an adjective; and Engliſh adjectives have no caſe, gender, or number. Nobody ſays *the London's Gazette*, or *the Edinburgh's Advertiſer*. Yet *the Aberdeen's Journal* is a common phraſe in the north of Scotland.

More *as* that.—More than that. I would rather go *as* ſtay.—Rather go than ſtay.

Allenarly—Only.

Anent.—With regard to: concerning.

Annualrent.—Intereſt: annual intereſt.

Angry *at* him.—With him. One is angry *at a thing*, and *with a perſon*. But this is not uniformly attended to, even by good writers.

He was *amiſſing*.—Miſſing.

I aſked *at* him.—I aſked him: I aſked of him.

I ſtuck *among* the ſnow; *among* the clay.—In the ſnow; in the clay. *Among*, in Eng. has a reference to that which may be numbered.

Of money and moveables I loſt *altogether* about fifty pound. In all. *Altogether* is *completely*, without reſtriction or exception.

Almoſt never.—Seldom or never. *Almoſt nothing*.—Little or nothing.

An *Aſhet*. Fr. *aſſiette*.—A plate, at table.

To *appreciate*.—To appraiſe: which ſome Scotch people confound in the pronunciation with *apprize*.

He came *again* him.—Againſt him.—Vulgar Eng.

To *abort*.—To miſcarry, to have an abortion.

I have nothing *ado*, or nothing elſe *ado*.—To do. Ado is a noun, and ſignifies buſineſs, buſtle, difficulty: and we cannot ſay, I have nothing buſineſs, &c.

What *airt* is the wind in?—How is the wind? From what quarter does it blow? *Airt* or *Aird*, in this ſenſe, is Erſe.

To accuſe one of a crime, is much better than to *accuſe one for a crime*. Yet the latter may be found in Swift.

To *adduce* evidence.—To bring evidence. See *militate*.

B.

Butter and bread.—Bread and butter. In all ſimilar phraſes *bread* has the precedency; as bread and milk, bread and cheeſe, &c.

He will be the *better* of a ſleep.—Better for.

I behoved to go.—It behoved me to go. This verb is always imperſonal, and muſt have *it* before it; but is ſeldom uſed, except in ſolemn ſtyle. Its place may be ſupplied by *muſt*, *was obliged*, &c.

There is beef on the *by-table*.—Side-board, ſide-table. Side-board is the common term.

He was dreſſed like a clergyman in a gown and *bands*, or *pair of bands*.—In a gown and band.

I would die *before I would* break my word.—Rather than break.

By-gone, *by-paſt*.—Paſt. Shakeſpeare has *Gone-by*.

Big-coat.—Great coat.

The Scots confound boar and bear. A bear is a rough, ſhaggy, unwieldy animal. A boar is a male ſwine.

Baxter, *brewſter*, *dyſter*, *webſter*.—Baker, brewer, dyer, weaver. But maltſter, ſpinſter, punſter, ſongſter, tapſter, &c. are Engliſh.

A *bit bread*, a *bit paper*.—A bit of bread, a bit of paper.

He walked at the *burial*.—Funeral. Burial is the act of burying.

I fear I ſhall be *behind*, i. e. not arrive in time.—Late, too late.

When we ſay *man and beaſt*, the phraſe may comprehend the whole animal creation. On other occaſions, the word *beaſt* denotes an animal diſtinguiſhed from birds, inſects, fiſhes, and man. But the Scots often apply it to birds, inſects, and fiſhes: as, the *cock* is a noiſy *beaſt*; the *ſpider*, a filthy *beaſt*; the *ſhark* a terrible *beaſt*. Of beaſts, the mouſe is one of the leaſt, the elephant one of the greateſt.

The glaſs is *broke*.—Broken.—Broken, written, &c. are participles. Broke, wrote, or write, &c. are preterites; as, he broke the glaſs, he wrote or writ the book. This is not always attended to by Engliſh writers, but it deſerves attention.

The prepoſitions *below* and *under* are not ſtrictly ſynonymous. *Below* is lower in place, inferiour in excellence, or unworthy of. *Under* has ſeveral meanings, one of which is *Beneath, ſo as to be covered or hidden*. He wore armour *below his cloaths*; he hid his money *below gronnd*; are therefore improper, though Scotch writers have ſaid ſo. It ſhould have been, under his cloaths, under ground.

Black ſugar.—Licorice juice. The inſpiſſated juice of licorice. Sugar is made of the juice of the ſugar cane.

My watch is *behind—before*.—Slow—Faſt—are better.

I have been *badly* for ſome time.—Ill, ſickly, in bad health, valetudinary. *Poorly* is uſed as an adjective in the ſame ſenſe, I think improperly. In ſome parts of the country, they ſay, in the ſame ſenſe, *tenderly*; which is a double Scoticiſm. See *Tender*.

My *buckles* are not *marrows*.—My ſhoe-buckles are not fellows. *Marrow*, in this ſenſe, may be found in very old Engliſh, but has long been obſolete.

Burſar, in Eng. is the treaſurer of a college. In the Scotch univerſities, *burſar* is a ſtudent who, for a certain number of years, enjoys a ſmall exhibition or allowance, called

called in Scotland a *burſe* or *burſary*. Dr. Johnſon ſays, that the Scotch *burſars* have theſe exhibitions from preſbyteries. He muſt have been an intelligent Scotchman who told him ſo!—A ſtudent who has no *burſary* is, at Aberdeen, called a *libertine*: a ſtrange miſapplication of the term, whether we conſider the ancient or the modern uſe of it.

C.

My friend and I were *clattering*.—Chattering, or chatting; that is, talking careleſsly or familiarly.

To *condeſcend upon*.—To ſpecify.

A great *many company*.—Much company, or, a great deal of company.

He and I are *couſin germans*.—Couſins german. We ſhould alſo ſay courts martial, not *court martials*. Nobody would ſay, there are ſeveral *theatre royals* in London.

To *crave a man* for a debt.—To dun him, or demand payment of him. To crave a debt, or to crave payment, might be proper.

Cut out your hair, and get a wig. Cut off your hair.

To *challenge* and to *quarrel* are ſometimes uſed in this country as ſignifying to reprove, or rebuke. But the Engliſh ſenſe of theſe words is very different, and well enough known.

He acted *conform* to agreement.—According to. Conformably. *Conform* is never an adverb, and rarely an adjective.

To cauſe him to do it, is better than *to cauſe him do it*. But, To make him do it, is better than *to make him to do it*; which laſt phraſe, however, though uncommon, is not without authority. Obſerve further, I made him do it, is right; but *he was made do it* is wrong; it muſt be, He was made to do it. Thais made Alexander burn Perſepolis, is right; but we muſt not ſay, Alexander was *made burn* Perſepolis. So in all ſimilar caſes.

To *cognoſce*.—To take cognizance of.

To *compete*.—To contend, diſpute, be a competitor. Competition is Engliſh.

Chimney,

Chimney, in Engliſh, is the fire-place, or the paſſage for the ſmoke, but never means, as in Scot. the grate, or iron frame that holds the fire.

Chapman, in Scot. is, an itinerant *ſeller* of ſmall wares. In Eng. it is not a ſeller, but a buyer. Anciently, perhaps, it might mean either; the ſame as *marketman;* for *cheap* is Saxon for market: whence thoſe ſtreets in London, Eaſtcheap and Cheapſide, derive their names. Hence too, to *cheapen*, ſignifies not only to leſſen the price, but alſo to bid for a thing, to attempt to buy it, to offer money for it.

Curt, curtly, curtneſs.—Brief, briefly, brevity, or briefneſs.

Catholicon.—Specific.

Cautioner, caution.—Surety, bail.

Complainer.—Complainant; one who commences a lawſuit. A complainer, in Eng. is a murmurer, a querulous perſon.

For common.—Commonly.

Corn the horſes.—Feed. To corn, is to ſalt, to ſprinkle with ſalt.

The Scots do not rightly diſtinguiſh between a compliment and a preſent, and are apt to uſe the former word inſtead of the latter. A compliment is an act or an expreſſion of civility; a preſent is a gift. Example: he made a preſent of this book, and at the ſame time complimented me with ſaying that I deſerved ſomething better.

To *play cards.*—To play at cards.

He is *cripple.*—Lame. A cripple is a lame perſon. The word is not uſed as an adjective.

A *coarſe* day; *coarſe* weather.—Bad. But we may ſay, Fine day, and fine weather.

Cloſe the door.—Shut.

To *caſt up* a fault to one.—To upbraid one with a fault.

A bunch of *candle.*—Candles.

A letter *conceived* in the following words.—Containing the following words. This is a ſort of Latiniſm. *Concipere verba juramenti.*

I went to renew my leaſe, but my Lord's *chamberlain* was not at home.—Steward. The perſon who receives the rents and revenues of *ſome corporations* is ſtill called chamberlain; as the chamberlain of London. In common language, the word denotes the man-ſervant who has the care of the chambers. The great Chamberlain of England, and the Lord Chamberlain of the Houſehold, are two high officers of the crown.

D.

Diſpoſition: writing by which property is transferred.—Conveyance. To *dipone.*—To convey to transfer.

To *depone*, (ſwear).—To depoſe, neut. verb. *The deponent* is Engliſh. Pronounce it *de-pō-nent;* not, as ſome Scotch people do, *dēp-o-nent.*

Two *deduced* from three leaves one. Deducted, or ſubtracted. *Deduce* has another meaning.

To *detract* means, in Eng. to take from another's reputation. Scotch writers are apt to uſe it in the general ſenſe of the Latin *detrahere*, to take from.

There can be no *dubiety.*—Doubt.

The Scots think it genteel to call a man *dull*, rather than *deaf.* But *dull* is *ſtupid. Dull of hearing* is proper.

To *diſcharge*, in Eng. never means to *forbid;* a ſenſe in which it is often uſed in Scot. *Theſe are prohibiting and diſcharging all perſons from*, &c. a common form of prohibition.

In Eng. Diſcreet is prudent, and diſcretion prudence. The Scots improperly uſe *diſcreet* and *diſcretion* for civil and civility.

To *draw the table.*—To take away; to clear the table.

I cannot go *the day.*—To-day.

Difficulted.—Puzzled, at a loſs.

To *diſabuſe* is by many people in Scot. ſuppoſed to be the ſame with to *abuſe:* but the former word (*deſabuſer*, French) is, to undeceive, or ſet free from a miſtake.

Debitor.

Debitor.—Debtor. *Debit me with it.*—Put it to my account.

To *demit* an office.—Reſign. *Demiſſion.*—Reſignation.

To *deburſe* money.—Diſburſe. *Deburſement.*—Diſburſement.

Dure.—Hard, difficult.

To *delate* is, in Scot. to accuſe judicially before a court: it rarely occurs in Eng. and never in this ſenſe. Bacon uſes it to ſignify, to carry, tranſmit, or convey.

A title given to a man over and above his Chriſtian name and ſurname, ſhowing his eſtate, degree, occupation, trade, place of dwelling, &c. is in Eng. called his addition, in Scot. his *deſignation.* His name is Mr. Bickerſtaff; his addition, merchant in London.

The Scots ſay, He is much *diſtreſſed* with an inward *trouble;* meaning, He is much pained with an inward diſorder, or internal diſeaſe. But there may be pain, where there is no diſtreſs; and diſtreſs where there is no bodily pain. Diſtreſs relates to the mind chiefly.

Deſuetude.—Diſuſe. The former may be found in ſome Engliſh books, but is very uncommon.

The *defender.* A law term.—The defendant.

Decreet.—Decree, deciſion.

Doer.—Agent.

Sheriff *depute.*—Deputy ſheriff.——Words peculiar to the law of Scotland muſt be uſed by Scotch lawyers. But in hiſtory, and in all elegant writing, they ſhould be avoided; or, if unavoidable, explained, and printed in a different character, as if they were words of a foreign tongue. Even the barbarous terms of Law-latin muſt be retained in law-deeds; becauſe they have a peculiar and definitive ſignification: but a modern hiſtorian, writing in Latin, would be juſtly blamed, if he were without neceſſity to uſe them.

An oaken *deal.*—Plank. Deals or deal boards are made of fir or pine.

He *dedicate* his book to Mr. A. B. He *defeat* the enemy. The book was *dedicate.* The enemy was *defeat.*—Dedicated. Defeated. The ſame rule to be obſerved in other verbs end-

ing in *t* or *te*.—*Elevate*, *animate*, *ſatiate*, *ſituate*, &c. are Engliſh adjectives; but, unleſs in poetry are not common. Yet we may ſay, The *animate* and inanimate creation. But *animated* is better. *Inanimate* is never a participle.

I have paid the taylor's *account*.—Bill.

Give me a *drink*.—A draught. Drink (noun) means liquor to be ſwallowed, but not the quantity of liquor that is ſwallowed at once.—Give me *a drink*.—Give me drink, or ſome drink, or ſomething to drink.

E.

To *evite*.—To ſhun, or avoid.

To *extinguiſh* a debt.—To pay it off gradually.

To *exeem*.—To exempt.

Expiry.—Concluſion of a time limited. Expiration.

To *exerce*.—To exerciſe.

You eat little yeſterday, and *have eat* nothing to-day.—You ate little yeſterday, and have eaten nothing to-day. The preterite is *ate*; the paſſive participle *eaten*. This is not always attended to, even by Engliſh people: but correct writers and ſpeakers attend to it invariably.

F.

To write in his *favours*.—In his favour. I received your *favours*, meaning letter.—Your favour. But "I received "your favours of the firſt and third current," is proper.

Freſh weather.—Soft, open, not froſty.

For ordinary.—Ordinarily, uſually, commonly.

He *fevered*; he *took a fever*.—He had a fever; or was taken, or ſeized, with a fever.

A *faint*.—A fainting fit, a ſwoon.

To *follow out* a plan.—To execute, or carry on a plan.

To burſt *for* laughing.—With laughing. Yet, to die *for thirſt*, or any other negative cauſe, is not improper; but, when the cauſe is poſitive, *of* is commonly uſed; as he died of the fall—of his wounds—of a fever, &c. "By the youths

youths that died for love." Pope's Ode on St. Cecilia.

The Scots confound *friend* and *relation*. But one may be our friend, who is not our relation, or our relation who is not our friend. A relation is a kinſman or kinſwoman. A friend is one who wiſhes to do us good.

A *fourſquare* table. A ſquare table.

He ſits at the *foot* of the table. The lower end.

I *find* no pain. I feel no pain.

I *feel a ſweet ſmell*.—I ſmell a ſweet ſmell, I ſmell ſomething agreeable. To *feel a ſmell* is as repugnant to the Engliſh idiom, as, to ſee a ſound.

Farm is the ground for which a farmer pays rent, or which is cultivated under the proprietor's direction. In Scotland, it is ſometimes uſed improperly for rent, as *farm-meal:* a man who *pays farm* can ſcarce live in theſe hard times.

He is *Lord A.'s factor*, or *factor for Lord A.*—He is Lord A.'s ſteward. A factor is an agent in mercantile affairs.

The *froſt is ſlippery*.—The ice. Froſt is that ſtate of the atmoſphere which changes water into ice.

He left his fortune to his brother, and, *failing him and his heirs*, to his couſin.—In default of—in defect of—on failure of, him and his heirs.

A bunch of flowers, *un bouquet*, is called in Scot. a *flower*. The Engliſh word is noſegay.

I have paid my ſervant his *fee*.—Wages. *Fee*, in Eng. has ſeveral meanings, as rewards, gratification, &c. but never denotes wages, or pay given for ſervice. Fees are paid to phyſicians, to lawyers, and to ſome perſons in office, but not to ſervants.

Direct the letter to Mr. A. B. *to be found* at Mr. C. D.'s, merchant in London.—To Mr. A. B. at Mr. C. D.'s.

In Eng. Fog is miſt, and Moſs is a kind of plant growing on trees, &c. In Scot. Moſs is ſometimes called *Fog*, and marſhy ground whence peat is dug is called *Moſs*.

Hard fiſh.—Dried fiſh, or ſalt fiſh.

G.

G.

Greedy and greedineſs are Engliſh, but *Greed* is Scotch. See the Scotch cxix. pſalm, ver. 36.

Gentlemanny.—Gentlemanly, or gentlemanlike.

Gear in Eng. is furniture, accoutrements, dreſs, &c. but never means, as in Scot. wealth or riches. "I long to be in my old plain gear again;" meaning dreſs. Addiſon. "To ſee a radiant nymph appear in all her glittering birth-day gear." The word is now rather antique, and ſomewhat ludicrous. Spenſer, Fairfax, and Milton, uſe it in ſolemn ſtyle.

Gravy and ſauce are not the ſame. The former is the juice of meat; the other is an artificial compoſition. The Scots are apt to confound them.

He fell in the *gutter.*—In the dirt. A gutter, in Eng. is a paſſage for water.

Goat-milk, goat-whey.—Goats milk, goats whey. The Scots alſo ſay, *aſs-milk, cow-milk,* for aſſes milk, cows milk.

H.

It *hurted* me. I am much *hurted.* Scot. and Iriſh.—Hurt.

Wallace *has been* a ſtrong as well as a brave man, or he could not have done what he did.—Muſt have been.

I am hopeful that, &c.—I hope that, &c.

How ſoon I go home I will ſend it.—As ſoon as.

To homologate.—To ratify.

Head of the Table.—Upper end.

What's o'clock? *Half ſix.*—Half an hour paſt five.—Five minutes *from* twelve.—Five minutes to twelve, or before twelve, or, it wants five minutes of twelve. Five minutes *from* twelve, would to an Engliſhman ſeem to ſignify, Five minutes paſt twelve.

A hog is a ſwine. In ſome parts of Scotland, and of the

the north of England, a ſheep a-year old is called a *hog*.

Hatred at.—Hatred to, or againſt.

I have no fault to him.—I find no fault with him.

A *hirer* in Scot. is one who lends a horſe for hire. In Eng. it is one who borrows a thing and gives money for the uſe of it, or who employs another and pays him wages.

To *hinder* to do.—To hinder from doing. Milton, however, has "hindered not Satan to attempt the mind." Par. Loſt, Book X. line 8.—Averſe to, and averſe from, are now equally good. "What cat's averſe to fiſh?" Gray. *Averſe from* was more common formerly than it is now.

Herodot, Sueton, Titus Livius.—Herodotus, Suetonius, Livy.

A *hook*; an inſtrument to cut corn.—A ſickle. Reaping-hook is Engliſh.

Him and me ſet out together.—He and I.

Come *here*.—Hither. *Here* is *in this place*; *hither*, *to this place*.

This here man, that there man. Vulgar Engliſh. This man, that man.

Though one ſhould meet with diſappointment, *he* ſhould never abandon *himſelf* to deſpair.—Though one ſhould meet with diſappointment, one ſhould never abandon one's ſelf to deſpair.

A coach and *ſix horſe*.—Horſes.—Horſe, when plural, denotes horſemen or cavalry, as a troop of horſe.

I was in London laſt *harveſt*.—Autumn.

I.

Indeed no.—No indeed.

To *incarcerate*.—To impriſon. *Incarcerating* is found in Young's Night Thoughts, but in a figurative ſenſe.

To *implement* a promiſe.—Fulfil, perform.

I can *inſtruct* what I ſay.—Prove.

Indweller and *Indwelling* are Scotch words. Dweller is Engliſh.

Inſeſt,

Infeſt, infeſtment.——Enfeoff, Enfeoffment. Pronounce the *eo* as in the words *people, feodal.*

Interlocutor (Biſhop Burnet writes it Interloquitur, which ſeems to be the preferable ſpelling).——Interlocutory ſentence. An interlocutor in Engliſh is one who bears a part in a written dialogue.

Iniquous.—Iniquitous, unjuſt.

Inkholder.—Inkhorn. A ſilver ink*horn* is not a more violent catachreſis, than a ſilver candle*ſtick.*

K.

To *ken.*—To know. In modern poetical Engliſh, *to ken* is to deſcry, to ſee at a diſtance. 'We ken them from afar.' Addiſon. Anciently it had the Scotch meaning. 'Thou ken'ſt not, Percy, how the rhime ſhould rage.' Spenſer.

A tea-*kitchen.*—A tea-urn.

L.

To *liberate.*—To ſet at liberty.

In old Eng. and in Scot. *to learn* means, both to *give* and to *receive* inſtruction: but in Eng. it is now confined to the latter meaning. "The red plague rid you for *learning* me your language," ſays Caliban in the Tempeſt.

He was *loſt* in the river.—Drowned. If the body be carried away, or *not found*, the perſon may be ſaid to be loſt.

The *lowe* of oxen.—The lowing. Lowe of oxen is in Thomſon's Seaſons, but has no other authority. But the hum of bees, the grunt of ſwine, the roar of lions, the ſqueak of pigs, &c. are Engliſh, as well as the humming, grunting, roaring, &c.

I have given my *linens* to be waſhed.—Linen.

Fodder is *large.*—In plenty, plentiful.

To *labour* the ground.—To till the ground.

You may *lay your account* with oppoſition.—You may expect oppoſition; you may reckon upon it.

Lime for mortar is Scot. Mortar is the cement when prepared;

prepared; and lime, ſand, and water, are the materials.

The *libel*.—The indictment. A libel in Eng. is a defamatory writing.

He *lays* in bed.—Lies. I *laid* in bed till ten.—Lay. Vulgar and barbarous Engliſh.

Every *lawful* day.—Week day.

The ſcience of *Logicks*.—Logick. But we muſt ſay, The ſcience of Ethicks, not *Ethick*. Ethick is an adjective, the ſame as Ethical or Moral.

He is ſtill *in life*.—Alive.

A labouring.—A farm.

M.

On the *morn*.—Morrow. Morn is a poetical word for morning. Morning is the firſt part of the day. Morrow is the day after the preſent day.

In old Engliſh, and in Scotch, *meat* means food in general. John xxi. 5. In modern Engliſh it denotes fleſh-meat.

To *maltreat*.—To abuſe—to treat ill.

Give *me it*. Show *me it*.—Give it me. Show it me.

To *mandate*.—To commit to memory. To get by heart.

He, or ſhe, was *married on* ſuch a perſon.—Married to.

He was *made do* it.—Made to do it. See *To cauſe*.

To *militate* againſt a doctrine.—To make againſt. This Scoticiſm, like ſome others, (*narrate, adduce, reſtrict*, &c.) ſeems to be getting into the language of England.

Mother-in-law properly ſignifies a huſband's or wife's mother; in Scot. and in Eng. too it is often uſed improperly for ſtep-mother.

Misfortunate.—Unfortunate.

The boy *miſguides* his cloaths.—Abuſes, or ſullies. To miſguide is to miſlead.—The poor child was *ill-guided*. Ill uſed. Not well uſed.

The project *miſgave*.—Failed, or miſcarried. To miſgave is an active verb, and takes the pronoun after it, as, my mind miſgives me, his heart miſgave him.

A permanent fund, bequeathed for a charitable purpoſe, is in ſome parts of Scotland called a *mortification*, and the founder of the charity is called *the mortifier*—A *gift in mort-main* is a term in the law of England, of the ſame import. Donation, Foundation, Endowment, are common words of ſimilar meaning. At Aberdeen, the manager of certain public funds, who is choſen annually, is called the *Maſter of Mortifications*. "We have lately got a mortification here," ſaid a northern burgeſs to a gentleman from England. "I "am very ſorry for it," ſaid the Engliſhman. The other ſtared, and added, "Yes, a very conſiderable mortification: "an old miſer died the other day, and left us ten thouſand "pounds to build an hoſpital." "And call you that a mor-"tification?" ſaid the ſtranger. "Yes," replied the Scotch-man, "and we think it a very great one."

Milk-cow, milk-aſs.—Milch cow, milch aſs.

I am going to *my bed, my dinner.*—Better,—to bed, to dinner.

Well, *there* is no matter.—No matter, or, it is no mat-ter.

Mercat. Scot. and old Eng.—Market.

I do not *mind* that I ever ſaw you before.—Remember. *To mind*, is, in Eng. to attend to,—or to put in mind. "Troth, Sir," ſaid a young Scotch enſign to his command-ing officer, "I do not *mind* your order." "Not mind my order!" ſaid his ſuperiour, (who was an Engliſhman) "By ——I'll make you mind my orders, and obey them too." The one was no doubt guilty of a great fault, owing, how-ever, to a failure of memory. The other thought the fault much greater, and owing to want of attention or reſpect.—Mind me to-morrow morning of my promiſe to dine with A. B.; and—That minds me of a merry ſaying of A. B. —are both right.

N.

To *narrate.*—To relate. *Narrate*, and *to notice*, have of ate been uſed by ſome Engliſh writers; but it is better to avoid

avoid them. Narration and narrative are good.

This is *no* a good day.—Not a good day.

Nonjurant.—Nonjurer, nonjuring.

To *notice.*—To take notice of; to mention.

Notour.——Notorious. *Notar* publick.—Notary. *Neceſſar, neceſſarly.* Neceſſary, Neceſſarily.

Next is neareſt. The Scots ſometimes uſe it as if they thought it means, that which comes after the neareſt; and are ſhy of ſaying Monday next, when they mean the neareſt Monday; calling it rather *Monday firſt*, which, however, means the ſame thing. Nobody ſays, *Week firſt*, inſtead of *next week.*

She had a red ſilk *napkin* on her head.—Handkerchief. Napkins, in modern Engliſh, are cloaths uſed at table, for the purpoſe of keeping one's hands and garments clean.

The neck-piece of a coat is in Scotland called the *neck* and in England the *cape.*

It ſold for *half-nothing.*—Far under its value. *Half nothing* muſt be *leſs than nothing.*

O.

Notwithſtanding *of* that.——Notwithſtanding that.

If I had vaſt wealth in my *offer*, I would not accept of it.—In my choice. The offer is here ſuppoſed to be not *mine*, but made by another.

Overly.—Superficial, careleſs.

Onerous, Lat.—*Onereux*, Fr.—and *Onerous*, Eng. ſignify, Burdenſome, heavy, chargeable. The Engliſh word rarely occurs. In Scotland, *onerous* has a ſenſe nearly oppoſite to *gratuitous.* An *onerous contract*, as buying and ſelling, barter, &c. is for the advantage of both the contracting parties: a gratuitous contract, as borrowing and lending, is for the advantage of one of them. When it is ſaid, in Scot. Mr. A. B. ſold his eſtate for an *onerous cauſe*, (a phraſe I have never heard), Sir John Sinclair ſays that the meaning is, He ſold it for money, and that a ſufficient price is implied. An indorſee, who has paid the value of

 the

the bill indorſed to him, is called in Scotland, an onerous indorſee.

I will wait *of* you.—Scot. and vulgar Eng.—On, or upon, you.

The *water of* Dee.—The river Dee.

The omiſſion of a point ſometimes makes great *odds* in the ſenſe.—A great change.

To *operate* payment.—To procure or force payment.

Ornate Latin.—Elegant. Milton applies this epithet, with ſome degree of contempt, to a lady too gaily dreſt. *Sampſ. Agoniſt. Ornate Latin*, if it mean any thing, would mean in Engliſh, Latin too much ornamented; Latin with more ornament than is conſiſtent with ſimplicity.

P.

The child *took the pox*, before he was a month old.—Was ſeized with (or taken ill of) the ſmall pox.

He lives *preſently* in London.—At preſent. Preſently, in modern Engliſh, is immediately; as *coming preſently*.

He is *pointed* in his anſwers.—Exact and conciſe. Pointed, in the figurative ſenſe, applied to language, conveys the idea of wit or conceit.

Proven, improven, pled.—Proved, improved, pleaded.

In place of pitying they laughed at him. I expected an apology, but, *in place of* that, he ſent me a challenge.—Inſtead of. This idiom is more common in Edinburgh, than in any other part of the kingdom. *In place of* is ſeldom or never uſed in Engliſh. *In the place of*, is uſed, eſpecially when *place* is ſpoken of without a figure; as he came in the place of his father: the pronoun is ſo called, becauſe it ſtands in the place of the noun.

To *pleniſh*.—To furniſh. *Pleniſhing*.—Furniture, Furniſhing. Spoken of a houſe or farm.

A gentleman's pleaſure-grounds we call his *policy*: but this ſenſe of the word *policy* is peculiar to North Britain.

A park is a piece of ground incloſed for the purpoſe of keeping deer, or other beaſts of the chace. Every park is an

an incloſure, but every incloſure is not a park. Theſe words are confounded in Scotland.

Pens and *quills* are not ſynonymous. A pen is an inſtrument of writing. A feather before it is formed into a pen, is a quill. *Quill*, however, is ſometimes uſed for *pen*, in figurative language; but *pen* is not uſed for *quill*.

Penny, *Pennies*.—Penny, pence. A Scotch penny is one-twelfth of an Engliſh penny; and therefore *three halfpennies* would be one-eighth of a penny Sterling, that is, half a farthing, *Halfpennies* is, however, uſed in the north for *halfpence*.

A *proſpect* for the pocket.—A perſpective.

To *pull up* by the roots.—To pluck up. To *pull a flower*. To pluck a flower. One might *pull* a flower without *plucking* it. *Separation* ſeems to be implied in the latter word.

In Scotland, *potage* is food made of meal boiled in milk or water to a certain conſiſtency. In England, the word is now rather antique; but, when in uſe, denoted *broth*, or food made by boiling meat in water. Bacon ſays, that Scotch *ſkink*, which is made with the knees and ſinews of beef, is "a potage of ſtrong nouriſhment." *Milk-potage* is uſed by Locke in the Scotch ſenſe of the word.

Give me a *clean plate*: a phraſe at table.—Give me a plate. The former implies an apprehenſion that a plate may be brought which is not clean. This, however, is rather vulgar than Scotch. But in Scotland it is very common. The French ſay, *Donnez nous des aſſiettes blanches*.

To purchaſe, commonly ſignifies, to buy. In Scotland, it is ſometimes uſed inſtead of *to find*, *to obtain*, *to acquire*; as in the Scotch Pſalms: "The ſwallow alſo for herſelf, hath *purchaſed* a neſt." The verb is the common tranſlation, and in the old verſion, is "hath found;" Pſal. lxxxiv. 3.

The *preſes* of a meeting.—Chairman, Preſident.

A *proceſs*, an action at law.—A law-ſuit.

The *pannel*.—The priſoner at the bar. Panel, from *paneau* French, a ſquare, (whence a pane of glaſs), is a ſchedule containing the names of the jurors whom the ſheriff provides for a trial. Hence the jury is ſaid to be impanneled.

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The *purſuer*. Another law-term.—The plaintiff, or proſecutor.

Pouch is uſed in Scot. and was uſed in old Engliſh, for pocket. But a pocket is inſerted in the cloaths, a pouch is not.

Pretty, in Eng. is beautiful without dignity: but is often uſed in Scotland, when applied to perſons, in the ſenſe of *graceful*, or beautiful with dignity. Of late, in England, "he is a very pretty man," is ſometimes ſaid of a man who is agreeable, or well-accompliſhed.

An Engliſh pint is four gills, or half a quart; and a quart is the fourth part of a gallon.—A *Scotch pint* is two Engliſh quarts, or half an Engliſh gallon. In Newcaſtle upon Tyne, half a pint is called a gill.

A *piece cheeſe, bread*, &c. A piece of, or a bit of, cheeſe, bread, &c.

To *propale*.—To divulge, to make publick.

A *prognoſtication*.—An almanack. The former word is Engliſh, but has a different ſenſe.

Q.

Queer, in Eng. is odd, ſtrange, particular. In Scot. it is uſed iu the ſenſe of comical, humorous. A man may be queer who has no humour; and one may have humour without being queer.

R.

To *reſtrict*.—To limit or confine. Reſtriction is a word of good authority.

He *roves* in a fever.—Raves. To rove, is to roam, or wander.

Run and *drunk* are uſed as the preterites of *run* and *drink*. But *ran* and *drank* are better.

Remeed.—Remedy.

The babe *roars*.—Cries. To roar, is to make a very great

great noiſe; as the ſea roars; or to utter a loud voice of rage or anguiſh.

He will not *readily* do that.—He is not likely to do.—One would *readily* imagine.—Naturally. Readily in Eng. denotes, with little delay or hindrance.

I *reckon* it will be rain to-day.—I think, conjecture, am of opinion, apprehend, &c.

Relevant, a law-term.—Sufficient, valid. *Relevancy of the libel.*—Legal amount of the indictment.

Roaſted cheeſe.—Toaſted cheeſe.

To *rattle*, to *have a rattle.*—To pronounce R in the throat. *Bur* is uſed in England in this ſenſe; but I know not whether it is vulgar, or cant.

He *reſts* me nothing —He owes me nothing.

To *repeat a ſum paid.* To repay, to pay it back again.

S.

Severals.—Several, or ſeveral perſons or things. Several, being an adjective, can have no plural termination.

A houſe to *ſet.*—A houſe to let.

To *ſummons.*—To ſummon. Summons is an Eng. noun, but not a verb. He *ſummonſed.*—Summoned.

To *ſuccumb.*—To ſink under.

We uſe the word *ſtorm* to ſignify a ſtorm of ſnow, or ſnowy weather. We even ſpeak of a *lying ſtorm:* But, in Eng. ſtorm is any ſtrong commotion of the elements, particularly air and water.

A *ſore head.*—A headach. Sore implies excoriation. *Sore eyes*, in modern Engliſh, is thought inelegant. Weak eyes, or a complaint in the eyes, is preferable.

In Scot. we uſe *ſpice* for pepper, and *corn* for oats. But pepper, cloves, cinnamon, mace, are different ſorts of ſpice; and oats, barley, rye, wheat, are different ſpecies of corn. In this ſenſe, *corn* has no plural. *Corns* are painful and hard excreſcences on the foot. Yet a Scotchman ſays, the wind and rain have lodged, or laid flat, all my *corns.*

Sweet

Sweet butter.—Freſh butter. Salt butter is ſweet, if well cured, and in good preſervation.

Simply impoſſible.—Abſolutely impoſſible.

Some better.—Something or ſomewhat better.

Sunday's morning.—Sunday morning.

Superplus.—Surplus, overplus.

Stingy, in many parts of Scotland, conveys the notion of peeviſh, or captious. In England it means penurious, avaritious.

I did not *ſuſtain* his excuſe.—Admit.

Deſire my ſervant to ſpeak to me.—Tell my ſervant that I want to ſpeak to him.

I am *ſcarce* of fodder.—Short of fodder.—I have not a ſufficiency.

For my *ſhare*, I can only ſay, &c.—For my part, &c.

A winding *ſtair* goes from top to bottom.—Winding ſtairs. Go up, or down, *the ſtair.*—Up or down ſtairs. A *turnpike ſtair.*—Winding ſtairs. In Eng. a turnpike is a ſort of gate.

Go *up ſtreets.* An Edinburgh phraſe.—Up the ſtreet. Nobody ſays, *Go up hills*, for, go up the hill, or up hill.

Shearers.—Reapers. A ſhearer, in Eng. is one who cuts with ſheers. "A ſheep before her ſhearers is dumb." Iſaiah.

I will anſwer the letter *ſo ſoon as* I receive it.—As ſoon as. Pronounce *az* ſoon *az*, and not, as in Scot. is often done, *Aſs* ſoon *as*. *S* in *as* has the ſame ſound as in *laws*, *is*, &c. If the ſentence be negative, *ſo ſoon as* may be uſed. I did not receive the letter ſo ſoon as I expected.

A man's *ſubjects*.—Effects.

Stipend, in Eng. is wages, ſettled pay. In Scot. it is a parochial miniſter's ſalary. Pronounce ſty-pend, not, as in Scot. *ſteap-in.*

I *ſeed him.*—Scot. and vulgar Engliſh.—Saw.

You will *ſome day* repent it.—One day.

The ſhip is at the *ſhore.*—Quay, wharf. The ſhore is the coaſt of the ſea.

The

The horſe *ſtammers*.—Stumbles. To ſtammer, is to ſpeak confuſedly and with heſitation.

A ſhirt is a man's under garment; a ſhift, or ſmock, a woman's. The Scots uſe *ſhirt* for *ſhift*.

And when they mean to call the attention of another to what they are going to ſay, they are apt, inſtead of hark ye, or ſome ſuch word, to ſay, *Speak to me*, or *but ſpeak*, which expreſſes juſt the contrary of what they mean. To a lady, who had been bred in England, I heard a Scotchman ſay, with ſome impatience, "*But ſpeak*," Madam, "*ſpeak to me*." She anſwered, very properly, "*Speak!* why ſhould I *ſpeak?*" This barbariſm is very prevalent in Aberdeenſhire.

Where do you *ſtay?*—Lodge, live, dwell, &c.

I have known him in good circumſtances, but his miſconduct has reduced him to the neceſſity of *ſeeking his meat*.—Begging—begging his bread, &c. In this phraſe, both *ſeeking* and *meat* are improper.

Her ſon *ſubſiſts* her.—Supports, maintains.

The writing is *ſparſe*.—Looſe. Not cloſe. Takes up too much room.

I *ſlipped a foot* and fell down.—My foot ſlipped, and I fell.

T.

I would have you *to know*.—I would have you know. The former is Engliſh, but uſed only in jocular or very familiar language.

I am *the more* impatient of pain, *that* I have long enjoyed good health.—As I have, or becauſe I have.

He was born in *the forty five*.—In forty-five, or in 1745, or in the year 1745.

A few days *thereafter*.—After. In this ſenſe *thereafter* is ſometimes uſed by lawyers; but the word rarely occurs in converſation or elegant writing. It properly means *accordingly*, or *according to that*. See Par. Loſt. II. 51. and Par. Regained, II. 321. In Old Engliſh, *after* frequently means

according

according to. "Deal not with us *after* our ſins, neither reward us *after* our iniquities." Litany. *Thereafter*, in the ſenſe of *according to that*, is therefore as analogical, as *thereby* and *thereof*, in the ſenſe of *by that* and *of that*.—*Hereafter* always refers to future time.

The hogſhead is *topped*.—Tapped, or ſet abroach.

Timeous.—Timely.—*Timeouſly*.—Timely.

He is twenty years old or *thereby*.—Thereabout, or thereabouts. *Thereby* is *by* that.

Pope was a *tender* man.—Sickly, weakly, valetudinary. It is ſaid of Leah, Gen. xxix. 17. that ſhe was *tender-eyed*.

To *think ſhame*.—To be aſhamed. To think ſcorn, i. e. to diſdain, is old Engliſh. Eſther iii. 6.

We have gained five ſhillings *the piece*.—A piece, or each.

Tradeſmen, in Scot. is one who works with his hands at a trade. In Eng. it is a ſhopkeeper, who either does or does not work with his hands. See Johnſon's Dictionary, compared with the Tatler, No. 20.

The ſugar is cheaper, but the *rum* as dear as ever.—Sugar, rum, without the article.

The *tags* of a ſhoe.—The ſtraps. A tag in Eng. is a point of metal put to the end of a ſtring.

He has ſtudied every part of natural hiſtory except *the botany*.—Except botany. If any particular ſyſtem be referred to, the article may be prefixed; as, *the botany of Linnaeus* is more accurate than *the botany of Tournefort*. In like manner, we may ſay, *the rum* of Jamaica is better than *the rum* of Antigua.

Mr. Greenfield's church is always *throng*.—Full: crouded: much thronged. Throng is never an adjective.

A *timber* candleſtick. A *timber* leg.—Wooden. *Timber* is not commonly uſed as an adjective. It means wood full grown, or fit for building. *The timbers* are the main beams of a fabric.

The Rev. Mr. A. B. will ſoon be *tranſported* from Glaſgow to Edinburgh.—Tranſlated.

I mind none of *them* things.—Scot. and barbarous Eng.—Thoſe things.

He

He has got *the* cold, *the* fever.—A cold, a fever. If any particular ſort of cold or of fever were epidemical, ſo as to be the object of general attention, the definite article might be prefixed.

Theſe is the plural of *this*, and *thoſe* of *that*. The Scots often uſe *theſe* very improperly for *thoſe*, and as the plural of *that*; but the rule is clear, and admits of no exception. Wherever the ſingular would be *this*, the plural muſt be *theſe*; and wherever *that* in the ſingular would be uſed, the plural muſt be *thoſe*.—As *this* and *that* may ſometimes in the ſingular be uſed indiſcriminately, the ſame thing ſometimes holds in the plural, of *theſe* and *thoſe*. They who ſpeak any of the dialects of the ſouth of Scotland will be pleaſed to obſerve, that *theſe* is of the ſame import with the Scotch *thir*, and *thoſe* the ſame with the Scotch *thay*. In the north of Scotland, *thay* and *thir* are not uſed; and the vulgar ſay, *this things* and *that things*, as if *this* and *that* had no plural form. It has been laid down by ſome Scotchmen as a rule, that when this pronoun is followed by a *relative*, *who*, or *which*, *thoſe*, muſt be uſed in the plural. But the rule is inaccurate. *Theſe* flowers *which* I hold in my hand are beautiful, is good Engliſh; becauſe in the ſingular it would be, *This* flower *which* I hold in my hand is beautiful.

Thoſe may be uſed elliptically for *they*, or for *thoſe perſons*; but *that* cannot be uſed elliptically for *that perſon*, or *that thing*, unleſs when the perſon or thing are pointed at, or otherwiſe particularly ſpecified. Thus, we ſay, "*Thoſe* (or *they*) who love learning will become learned;" but, in the ſingular, we muſt ſay, "*That perſon*, (or *he*, or *ſhe*) who loves learning," &c.—not "*That who loves*," &c. We may alſo ſay, pointing to him, "*That* is the famous Mr. X. Y." And it may be proper to ſay, "He injured me, and was ungrateful to his beſt friend; *that* I am willing to forget, but *this* ought to be remembered." In this laſt uſe, *this* and *that* are equivalent to the Latin *hic* and *ille*.

He *thinks long* for ſummer.—He longs for ſummer. He *thinks long* when alone. He thinks the time long, &c.

To-morrow's morning.—To-morrow morning.

I had not been an hour at ſea when I *turned ſick*.—Became ſick, grew ſick.

Say the grace; go to *the ſchool, the church*.—Say grace. Go to church, to ſchool, are more common.

The twentieth and firſt verſe of the *hundredth fortieth and fifth* pſalm.—The twenty firſt verſe of the hundred and forty-fifth pſalm.

He ſpeaks (walks) *through* his ſleep.—In his ſleep.

He ſubdued the country from *Tweed to Tay*.—From the Tweed to the Tay. Nobody ſays, "From Thames to Humber." Names of ſome great natural objects, as rivers and ridges of mountains, take in Eng. the article: as the Humber, the Severn, the Alps: but a ſingle mountain, however great, does not take the article, if it has a *proper* name; we ſay, Etna, Teneriffe, &c. not *the Etna, the Teneriffe*, &c.

"When me your fathers *tempt'd* and prov'd." Scotch Pſal. xcv. 9.—Tempted. It is impoſſible to pronounce *tempt'd*.

Tell my ſervant to come hither.—Bid my ſervant come hither. To tell, means, to ſpeak, to inform, to count, to teach, but not to bid, or deſire.

In the *trance*, between the parlour and dining room.—Paſſage.

To *take on* for a ſoldier (Smollet)—inliſt.

He appointed Meſſ. A. B. and B. C. the *tutors and curators* of his children.—Guardians. In Eng. a tutor ſuperintends a perſon's education; a curator is a ſuperintendant in general.

U. V.

He was *in uſe* to walk every day.—He uſed to walk, or was wont to walk.

Victual in Scot. is uſed for *corn*. But victuals (anciently victual) ſignifies food or proviſions. See Hudibras, Part. I. Canto i. line 301. and 318.

Vivres.—Victuals, proviſions.

Vacance,

Vacance, vacancy.—Vacation, that is, receſs from ordinary buſineſs, time of leiſure. *Vacances*, French.

Vacance, ſpoken of an employment unſupplied.—Vacancy. *Vacance*, French.

Verſant in all polite learning.—Converſant.

A *vocable.*—A word, or term. The boy has loſt his *vocables.*—Vocabulary.

Unformal.—Irregular. Not according to form.

W.

I *wrote him* yeſterday.—I wrote to him. I wrote him a letter is right.

I will not go *without* I am paid for it. Scot. and obſolete and vulgar Engliſh. Unleſs.

He is a *widow.*—Widower. A widow is a woman who ſurvives her huſband; a widower, a man who ſurvives his wife.

Carpenters, joiners, cabinet-makers, &c. are in Scotland called *wrights*, and ſometimes *ſquare-wrights.* Wright is workman or artificer; but in England is uſed in compoſition only, as ſhip-wright, wheel-wright, &c.

Mr. A. B. is come, I hear, or I know, his *word.*—Voice.

Wainſcot, for oak, is a Scoticiſm.—Wainſcot, in the Engliſh ſenſe, is the inner lining of a wall. A room may be wainſcotted with fir, cedar, mahogany, &c. as well as with oak. Addiſon has, "Wainſcotted with looking-glaſs." Bacon ſays that wainſcot is made of oak; as I believe it commonly was in his time.

A *workman.*—A porter. Workman in Eng. is artificer.

I *weary* when I walk alone.—Become weary. To weary, in Eng. is an active verb; as, walking wearies me.

Some ſay, that our *whole actions* are ſelfiſh.—All our actions. His *whole friends* forſook him.—All his friends.

Whitſunday.—Whitſuntide. The feaſt of Pentecoſt. In the book of Common Prayer, Whitſunday is the Sunday of Whitſun-week.

A *writer*.—A ſcrivener, or attorney. In Eng. a writer is an author; and he who writes any paper is called the writer of it; but this word has not the Scotch meaning, of a perſon who tranſacts buſineſs for another in law matters.

The book is well *wrote*.—Written, or writ.—See *Broke*.

Where are you going?—Whither?—*Here* is *in this place; where, in what place; whither, to what place.*

Do you know *who* you ſpeak to?—Whom. Scot. and vulg. Eng. *Who* is often uſed ungrammatically for *whom*, eſpecially in converſation. But, in elegant writing, this impropriety muſt always be avoided.

The Scots have been accuſed of miſapplying the active verb, *To want*. It denotes, 1. To need, to wiſh for. What do you want? I want a candle. 2. To be without ſomething *fit*, *neceſſary*, or *good*; as, he wants his ſight. 3. To be without ſomething that is *not good*; but in this ſenſe the verb is always, if I miſtake not, preceded by a negative. [I mentioned this to Dr. Johnſon, who ſeemed to acquieſce in it.] Thus, we ſay, the unhappy *never want* enemies: They *never want* the plague in Conſtantinople.—But to ſay, *We wanted* the plague in Scotland, when they had it in England, (which I have heard mentioned as a Scoticiſm), is improper, and ſeems to mean, that we then wiſhed to have it.

Wrongous.—Wrongful, injurious, unjuſt.

Every thing ſucceeds *to a wiſh*.—As one would wiſh,—according to our wiſhes, &c.

Wife and huſband, man and woman, are correlative terms. But the Scots often uſe *wife* and *man* as correlates, and ſay, *an old wife*, when they mean an old woman. A wife is a woman who has a huſband. Sometimes indeed *wife*, in compound words, denotes a woman of mean employment, as *a ſtrawberry-wife*, a woman who ſells ſtrawberries.

The *weaving* or *working* of *ſtockings* is a great manufacture in Aberdeenſhire.—Knitting. Weaving is performed by a loom.

I roſe *whenever* I heard the clock ſtrike eight.—When,

as ſoon as. *Whenever* is *at whatever time:* as, whenever you awake me, I will riſe.

I never *witneſſed* any thing ſo ridiculous.—Beheld, or ſaw. Laſt night, I *witneſſed* a very agreeable converſation.—Was preſent at. To witneſs, in Eng. generally means, to atteſt, to bear teſtimony.

Will I help you to a bit of beef? A phraſe at table.—Shall I help you. *Will I help* means, Am I willing to help?

If I fall into the river *I will* be drowned.—I ſhall be drowned. The Scotch phraſe implies, I am *reſolved* or *willing* to be drowned "If you fall into the water you will be drowned," is right.—*I'll not want*, (Scotch 23d Pſalm), —I ſhall not want. *I'll* is an abbreviation of *I will;* and therefore *I'll not want* means, in the Eng. idiom, I am reſolved or determined not to want.—It is not eaſy to give *rules* for the right uſe of *ſhall* and *will*. The following remarks may deſerve a Scotchman's notice.

1. *I will*, and *thou wilt*, ſometimes denote *ſimple volition*, without reference to futurity. If *thou wilt* (art willing), thou canſt make me clean. *I will;* be thou clean.

2. *I will* expreſſes *volition with futurity*. I will go. *Thou wilt*, and *he will*, expreſs futurity, and ſometimes a reſolution too; as, he *will* go. When a reſolution is expreſſed by this laſt example, a particular emphaſis in pronunciation is laid on the verb *will*.

3. *I ſhall* denotes futurity, and ſometimes a preſent reſolution.—*Thou ſhalt* go; it is thy duty to go; or, thou art at liberty to go; or, thou muſt go.—*He ſhall go;* he is commanded or will be compelled to go; or, I promiſe that he will go.

4. *Will*, in the firſt perſon, never denotes *ſimple futurity;* but always implies *reſolution*, or *volition*, or *promiſing*, or *threatening*.

5. *Shalt* and *ſhall*, in the ſecond and third perſons, are employed in *promiſes*, *threatenings*, and *commands*.

6. *Shall*, in the third perſon, ſometimes denotes mere *contingency* or *poſſibility*, without any expreſs reference to future times;

times: as, "One *ſhall* have many acquaintances without one intimate friend;" where *ſhall* is almoſt the ſame with *may*.

7. In poetry, and very ſolemn ſtyle, *ſhall* is often uſed for *will*. "He ſhall feed his flock like a ſhepherd."—"The dumb ſhall ſing, the lame his crutch forego."

8. The plural perſons, *we*, *ye*, *you*, *they*, when joined to *ſhall* and *will*, follow the analogy of the ſingular, *I*, *thou*, *he*.

9. The Scots are more apt to miſapply *will* than *ſhall*, eſpecially in the firſt perſons ſingular and plural.

10. *Should* and *would* are the preterites of *ſhall* and *will*; and in many reſpects follow the ſame analogy.

Y.

You was inſtead of *you were*, is common in England as well as in Scotland; but it is not leſs barbarous than *you is* would be. *You is* very good, would ſound oddly; *you was* very good, is equally ungrammatical.

A yard is an incloſure near a houſe; but is never uſed in England (as in Scotland it ſometimes is) for a garden. A farmer may keep in his *yard* hogs, geeſe, turkies, &c. but the garden is ſet apart for other purpoſes.

Yeſternight is Scotch and Engliſh.—Laſt night. But we muſt ſay yeſterday, and not *laſt day*.

At ſix years old, a child eaſily learns a foreign language.—At the age of ſix years; or, when ſix years old; or, a child of ſix years.

AN EXERCISE.

WHEN Paris was in his *twentieth and fourth* year, three goddeſſes are ſaid to have *waited of* him as he was *laying* on the ſide of a mountain; each of whom promiſed him ſome good thing, if he would pronounce her the faireſt. He gave judgment *in favours* of Venus. Soon after

after he went to Greece, where he *ſee'd* Helen the *prettieſt* woman of *theſe* days, who was *married on* Menelaus King of Sparta. This Helen *has been* a very worthleſs woman; for, without *thinking ſhame*, ſhe went off with Paris, taking with her *ſeverals* of her attendants, and much wealth: and yet Menelaus was a good-natured man, and ſhe could not pretend that he had ever *diſabuſed* or *maltreated* her. Though *difficulted* how to act, he did not ſuccumb under her misfortune: for he knew he could not be the *better of* that. He ſent *timeous* notice to his brother Agamemnon; who *ſummonſed* all the neighbouring princes to a conference, *anent* the injury done by Paris. After having *deliberate* long, and heard Menelaus *narrate* the whole affair, and *adduce* evidence ſufficient to *inſtruct* his aſſertions, they ſaw, that, *conform* to the notions of honour which then prevailed, it was *ſimply impoſſible* to *evite* a war. *Theſe* who were preſent choſe Agamemnon for their leader; and undertook to cauſe the other princes, *how ſoon* they could meet with them, *homologate* the choice; for my *ſhare*, ſaid Menelaus, if I had it in my *offer* to have the chief command, I would decline it. Letters were *wrote* to every city of Greece; Paris was abhorred for his ingratitude to a King who had behaved to him with the utmoſt *diſcretion*; the *whole Greeks* were made ſoldiers, none were *exeemed*; even the *tender* and the old behoved to ſerve, *notwithſtanding of* their infirmities: and they who refuſed were *incarcerated*, and not LIBERATE till long *thereafter*. And the people were the more incenſed at this injury, *that* there had been an old grudge between the Aſiaticks and Europeans, as *Herodot notices* in the beginning of his hiſtory; *where*, if I *mind* right, he *condeſcends upon* other *iniquous* proceedings, not unlike the crime of Paris, which we may well imagine would not be forgotten on this occaſion. But, if the following ſtory be true, I muſt, for my ſhare, blame the Greeks for their cruelty, as well as the Trojans for their injuſtice. A poor Trojan, who was a *widow*, and a very *tender man*, had been ten months or *thereby*, an *indweller* in Sparta, and was now ill with a *chronical ſore head*, much *diſtreſſed* with an inward *trouble*, and ſo *dull*, that he could

could not hear a word, they grievouſly *maltreated*, though he *pled* his innocence, and they had nothing *relevant* to urge *again* him. They mounted him on an old *ſtammering* horſe, which threw him into the *water of Eurotas*; and while he cried out, "Help me, or *I will* be *loſt*, O what *will I* do," they, *in place of* aſſiſting, only laughed at him. Nay, *more as that*, they *cut out his hair*, and burned all the *victual*, both barley and *corn*, that was growing in his field; and, after thus deſtroying his *corns*, and *diſcharging him from* ever appearing in Sparta again, they turned him out, with nothing but a woman's *ſhirt* upon his back, though there was a *ſtorm of ſnow lying on the ground*; and though he had a right to the benefit of a *mortification*, which had lately been *mortified* at Sparta, for the relief of poor ſtrangers. Never was *misfortunate* man ſo *miſguided* as he. Wherever he went, people held their noſes, as if they had *felt* a bad ſmell: and, *without dubiety*, he muſt have died *for* cold, as well as for want of *meat*, if a ſhepherd, whoſe whole ſtock was forty ſheep, whereof fifteen were *hogs*, had not taken him in; for which he was firſt *challenged* by his neighbours, and afterwards *quarrelled* by the Ephori. The Trojan ſoon after *fevered*, and *took the pox*, in which he *roved*, and was very ill *to guide*; and when he died, which happened at *Whitſunday*, the ſhepherd buried him at his own coſt, though he could ill ſpare the money, which he *deburſed* on that occaſion. &c. &c. &c.

Theſe idioms are thus huddled together, by way of exerciſe to young Scotch people, who may have been reading this pamphlet. But the Engliſh reader will not ſuppoſe, that people of education in North Britain ſpeak ſo uncouth a dialect. Many of them uſe a correct phraſeology. Yet I fear there may be ſome (in the lower and middle ranks there are many thouſands) who would read this exerciſe, without ſuſpecting that there is any thing exceptionable in the ſtyle of it.

THE END.